THE

UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, OCTOBER, 1883. NO. 1.

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MIDDLEBURY:
PRINTED AT THE REGISTER BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1883.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness); Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1883. NO. 1.

THE SUBSTANTIALITY OF THE SOUL.

NO idea common to mankind, whether educated or uneducated, is apparently simpler than the conception of substance. There is something unchangeable in all things, though their forms may vary infinitely; a drop of water, although it varies in its attributes, being transformed by a high temperature into steam and by a low temperature into ice, yet has something belonging to it which impresses us with the idea that it is identical with itself in its various changes.

But, however positive at first of the existence of this thing, substance, when we give closer attention we find that we do not feel it or see it, or in any way become directly aware of it. We feel the ice or water, and not the thing itself. This fact leads us to doubt the truth of our former positive knowledge, and it has been the theme of many philosophical dessertations as well as the cause of severe controversies.

We would maintain, however, that the most acute and thorough analysis will finally justify the common idea, and show that the idea of sub stance is necessary to the comprehension of phenomena.

That substance has objective validity is most manifestly proved by the impotence of the human mind, in the process of abstraction, to regard it otherwise. For, if after abstracting all the attributes of any object, its weight, extension, form, color, etc., nothing remains, then there can be no individuality in the object; its attributes can bear no relation to each other, and for any one of them any other can as well be substituted. But under such circumstances we should be reduced to a condition of absolute ignorance; no definite statements could be made respecting any object, and therefore no knowledge would be possible. For the mind to *know*, this idea is therefore pre-supposed.

Here it would be well to make a distinction between abstraction and subtraction, for in the former case we simply mentally remove, while in the latter we actually take away, and evidently after the subtraction of all attributes of anything there is no remainder.

As we have seen, if there is no objectively valid substance there is no relation of attributes to each other, and an object consists merely of a congregation or sum of qualities. However, if we grant this validity, the attributes do have relations to one another and to the common substance, like those of objects belonging to a possessor. Substance is the possessor of its qualities.

If we refine this view to its extreme limit we have the conception of substance as the idea of an ultimate co-ordinating force, and this will be found necessary to the explanation of phenomena.

Science teaches us that all forces are reciprocally convertible, and that all which we regard as qualities are but forces; color is but a series of vibrations of the luminiferous ether—difference of color arises from difference in the wave length; gravity is but a continuously acting force, etc. Now if we take any object and view its qualities in this light we shall perceive more distinctly their relations. We have a piece of iron of a uniform bright gray color; heat it and it becomes blue; more and it becomes red; still more and it is almost white; or, in other words, by application of heat we have changed the length of the color vibrations. But how has this been done? Science says by altering the molecular attraction. So we have two related quali-

ties of the object passing through parallel changes, and by other operations we shall find a multitude of qualities whose forces are in a like manner operating conjointly. But to operate in such a manner there must be a co-ordinating force, and that force is exercised by, or is, the substance itself.

This, perhaps, may be more clearly perceived if we should suppose the forces which constitute the totality of existence to be converted into any *one* force. Then, as soon as *this* forms a sensible thing it must be dominated from a center, which is, again, its substance. Here we are ready to join with Lotze in saying that "The *thing* is the objectively existent individual *law* of its deportment. The only refuge for those who do not allow the existence of substance is agnosticism, and this resolves itself into a confessed inability to explain phenomena. A noble place for one to take, to whom God has given that most wonderful of all things, a *mind*. Better far would it be for him never to think than to commit this suicide of thought.

Of one substance we have immediate consciousness—the soul. Considered as something external to ourselves, *i. e.*, as another's soul, we say a co-ordinating force is necessary to its explanation. This is the more especially evident from the close relation which we can see each of the three great forces of the soul, the intellectual, sensible and volitional to bear to each other. They are like electricity and magnetism; they are either kindred forms of the same force or similar forms of kindred forces. But these need a co-ordinating force and, as the whole soul acts in all its operations, *it* is the co-ordinating force or its explanation.

But we have an immediate consciousness of this force—I know that it *is I* who feel, will and know and so we have an immediate consciousness of our souls as substances.

Here we may discover the source of the inability of the systems of the Associationalists and Cerebralists to explain facts. Mill must put into his bundle of perceptions a relation; must add what his system will not allow him. The Cerebralist's mind can neither remember the past nor anticipate the future; their labors, however persistent, must leave them in an unavoidable confusion which can be removed only by an acknowledgment of the substantiality of the soul.

Thus we see that the last results of philosophical analysis coincide, in the great ultimate ideas of the mind, with the deliverances of common sense. This will be no objection to our view in the mind of any great-souled philosopher, for with Kant we may ask,—"Should that knowledge which concerns all men, transcend the common understanding and should it be revealed only by philosophers? Nature cannot be chargeable with any partial distribution of her gifts in those matters which concern all men without distinction; and in respect to the essential ends of human nature, we cannot advance further with the help of the highest philosophy than under the guidance which nature has vouchsafed to the meanest understanding."

LEGAL PUNISHMENT.

AS society is a necessity of our existence, so political organization is a necessity of society, for enacting law and punishing its infraction. What end, then, in society does punishment subserve, and how shall it be administered effectively? If its object were atonement or vengeance, society might safely leave the penalty to be inflicted by the persons wronged, or immediately concerned; but the chief end of punishment, in civilized society, is to serve as a warning to law-breakers, as a restraint to crime. And punishment to be effective, to accomplish the object assumed must be swift and certain. Certain because the preservation of natural rights and obligations depends upon it; swift because it deepens the impression of certainty. In the matter of penalty it is eminently true that delay is dangerous,—dangerous to law and order, dangerous to home and individual.

Postponement of punishment raises the hope of escape in the criminal, and renders society careless in enforcing law. It tends to make occasional crime habitual, to make the timid law-breaker bold, and the cautious citizen careless. Its tendency is utterly demoralizing.

A murderer convicted of the most atrocious crime known to law awaits his doom. A reprieve granted through mistaken clemency of the executive delays his execution. The press discusses his case. His grief and remorse, his subdued demeanor, his pious professions are presented by sensational reporters. The desolation of his home, the sorrow of his friends are dwelt upon, and society forgets the heinousness of the offence in pity for an unfortunate in the iron grip of the law. Certainty of guilt and desire for justice are superceded by doubt and compassion for the criminal. The righteous demands of society are overcome by a sickly sentimentality. The continuances, reprieve and re-trial in the case of Phair rendered his long-delayed execution almost worthless as an example.

The homicides in the West and South and the immunity of the guilty excite our indignation. It is a reproach to American courts and a blot upon our boasted civilization that men with money and influence can escape the penalties of their misdeeds. The recent trial and acquittal in the Star Route case, right at the seat of our government is enough to brand with infamy the name of American justice and liberty.

And here in Vermont, whose people are noted for intelligence, and love of law and order, there is an alarming laxity in the administration of justice. Of what use is it that our laws are adequate, their provisions ample, the penalties of crime severe. if their execution is uncertain. Prosecutions against criminals with money, influence and friends is almost fruitless with the loose practice of our courts in granting continuances and in the matter of bail and bondsmen. Add to this the frequent indolence and inefficiency of State's Attorneys, and their occasional connivance at crime, and the attainment of speedy justice is almost precluded. About the prejudices, partiality and stupidity of juries, as ordinarily made up, nothing need be said. But without the latter, the chances of ultimate escape from the law are as good, if not better, than those of non-detection.

A rum-seller, found guilty in a lower court, has only to take an appeal to the higher, his bail is chancered to a nominal sum and forfeited. A youth, detected in theft and indicted for larceny, secures bail. His case is continued in the county court, term after term, till the articles stolen have time to disappear in the natural wear and tear of use If finally convicted a mere technicality will take the case to the Supreme court, where another series of continuances and the forfeiture of bail is the probable result. An extensive forger in Caledonia county was convicted in spite of the influence and dishonesty of the State's Attorney and the partiality of the Judge. This same process of continuance and forfeiture of bail was gone through in the Supreme court, and he is now living at his ease in another State instead of serving a term in Windsor. Last winter a wealthy citizen of Newport was detected in passing counterfeit money. The number and character of the offences precluded the idea of his innocence, and the proof was incontestable. But he escaped the just penalty by paying his bail, three thousand dollars, a mere trifle to him.

Instances of this character might be multiplied, but these will serve to show the uncertainty and delay of punishment in our own State. It is this that is bringing our courts into contempt. It is this that causes the charge that money will clear a man from the consequences of crime. It is this that causes people to consider the law a series of tricks and to regard the best trickster as the best lawyer.

Vermont, begotten in a struggle against injustice and oppression, whose early settlers were so prompt to administer justice, whose Supreme court Reports have become respected and stand-

ard authority, whose jurists are so eminent for legal research and acumen cannot afford to go backward instead of onward. She cannot afford to relax that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

For the sake of society, for the repression of crime, let us have a reform in these matters. Public sentiment once aroused, and the abuses must cease. Let our system of bail be thoroughly revised. Do not give to a felon the same liberty of person as to the honest citizen. Lodge the indicted criminal in jail and continuances will not be asked. Make the bail heavier than the fine and it will not be forfeited. Reason and common sense in these matters is not indolence nor dishonesty; energy and impartiality in the administratisn of law is not malice nor vindictiveness; prosecution need not be persecution.

But let the people of Vermont look to the election of the servants and guardians of their liberties; let the sworn officials of the State be taught to respect their oaths: and let our Judges and bar vindicate the honor and honesty of the legal profession. Thus can they show to the world that the declaration, of which this day is the anniversary, was not made in vain.

READING maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and, writing an exact man: and, therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory: if he confer little he had need have a present wit. and if he read little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth know.—*Lord Bacon.*

OUTWARD actions can never give a just estimate of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in action.—*Addison.*

IT many times falls out that we deem ourselves much deceived in others, because we first deceive ourselves.—*Sir P. Smith.*

THE LITTLE STEPMOTHER.—(STIEFMUTTERCHEN.)

A LEGEND OF THE PANSY.

BY WILLIAM J. TILLEY,

Reading tha fanciful, yet beautiful and poetical account of the origin of Monotropa, the Indian pipe plant, has called to mind a pleasing little chapter in the history of our common pansy, or heart's-ease. The legend is of German origin, and even at the present time the pansy is called in Germany "the little step-mother," a name that will seem particularly appropriate after reading the story.

Sir Pansy, a gentleman rare and refined,
Was a man to be envied by all of his kind,
He dwelt in a foreign —a beautiful land,
Whose skies were all fair and whose breezes were bland;
Surrounded by all that his heart could desire,
He had all one could wish for, all one could admire;
While to crown all the treasures which heaven had bestowed,
Was a beautiful wife who graced his abode.
Most charming her presence, most winning her ways,
She was sunshine and moonlight to gladden his days.
But Death, that great archer who smites in the dark,
Was not long in finding so shining a mark;
In the midst of her days, in the fullness of life,
Death came, and Sir Pansy was robbed of his wife.
His grief was severe, and his sorrow intense,
But death is a monarch who never relents.
But one thing consoled him and sweet solace gave,
Two daughters* were left him on this side the grave.
In their modesty, beauty of form and of face,
The mother's own image reproduced one could trace.
Their robes were of purple, befitting their state
Royal purple and velvet, becoming the great,
But Time, that great healer of sorrow and pain,
Softened Sir Pansy's grief, and he married again.
But far different from her, the tried and the true,
Found Sir Pansy his spouse, Lady P. No. 2;†
Disdainful and arrogant, testy and proud,
While in dress there was nought good enough, she avowed.
A robe of rich purple and gold she must wear,
Let it cost what it may, not a fig does she care.
She, too, has twin daughters,‡ much like herself,
And to dress them as she dressed required much pelf.
She was proud and conceited, and put on such airs,
That in seating herself she required two chairs.§
During Sir Pansy's absence, once on a time,
She resolved on an order of things quite sublime;
Her own darling daughters she wished to display,
And she brought it about in this curious way:
She gave each a chair with rich curtains to screen them.‖
While the two older twins had but one chair between them.
When Sir Pansy returned he was very indignant,
But his wife was supreme, and by no means benignant;
So to punish him well and make revenge sweet,
She compelled him to sit on a stool at her feet;¶
While to snub him still more, as well as each daughter,
She put both his feet in a tub of cold water.**

—*Brandon Union.*

*The two upper larger petals.
†The lower colored petal.
‡The opposite colored petals.
§Pull off the lower petal.
‖Pull off the lateral petals.
¶See the pistil in the center.
**Pull off the spur.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., OCTOBER, 1883.

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Address all communications to EDITOR UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

Editorial.

THE new board comes in under what seems, from the present condition of the college, very favorable auspices, and it seems proper as we enter upon our new duties to take notice of the new departures which were inaugurated by the corporation at last Commencement.

Naturally the most noticeable to the eyes of the undergraduate is the appearance of the ladies upon the scene. The question of making Middlebury co-educational has been mooted for some years, so that the announcement that it had been done caused no surprise, and, though some few of the alumni seem to regret that the college has abandoned its conservatism in this respect, yet the greater number approve the act. The indifference of the students themselves, and, indeed for the most part their hearty co-operation is a matter of some surprise, for college boys as a rule are great sticklers for traditionary customs, and jealously guard what they consider their rights. The institution is to be congratulated in that so many ladies enter this first year of the new movement, and also that they have been received by the students in a far more creditable manner than those ladies who first entered the sister college of our State. The question of co-education has been discussed so many times both *pro* and *con* by the various college journals and by leading educators in the various Reviews, that nothing new could be offered by us, but this much we can say, that we do not see how the admission of ladies will in the least alter the established order in our college in respects which will affect the rights of the masculine element; and we feel sure that if the ladies accept the college as it is, they will receive nothing but the heartiest of support from all.

AS the editors of the *Madisoniensis* say "we have a scheme," and though we are not intending to advise the establishing of a summer resort for the purpose of beguiling Vanderbilts into drawing checks of three figures in favor of our students, yet we do advocate a movement which might be productive in saving bills of lower denominations. The business-manager reports that both of the town book-stores refuse to advertise in our paper, thereby offering an opportunity for ridding ourselves of all dependence upon these dealers who have long been a nuisance to the students, not only by charging most exorbitant prices on orders made through them, but also by compelling them oftentimes to wait two or three weeks for those orders to be filled. Now some one of the students can easily be found who can make arrangements with publishers whereby he can obtain books at wholesale prices, so that while charging a commission wihch will fully repay his trouble, yet the final cost to the students will be much less than at present, with the additional advantage that by direct ordering from publishers, returns can be had from most of them in three or four days, thus doing away with most of the present inconvenience.

We hope the students will deem the matter of enough importance to take immediate action upon the subject that we may be freed from our dependence as soon as possible and be enabled to keep to the maxim of "patronizing those who patronize us."

BUT the faculty in appointing a separate hour in which the library is to be open for the use of the ladies has laid itself open to censure, besides entailing upon the librarian needless work. For as order always prevails in the library, we can see no reason why it can be disagreable to the ladies to make use of it during the regular hours, from twelve till two, unless either the faculty or the ladies deem us barbarians. If the latter are the cause of the change, as we understand they are, and if it arises from any such motive as assigned above, it is to be feared that they made a grand mistake in ever venturing to enter the terrible doors of a boys' college. We supposed we were gentlemen, but if the faculty and ladies are agreed in thinking otherwise, it must be that we are sadly mistaken.

THE new boarding hall is in active operation and promises to fulfil the end for which it was built, viz., to furnish the students with good board at a reasonable rate. The plan of running the hall, which was presented by President Hamlin in a former number of the UNDERGRADUATE, has been somewhat modified. By good fortune two persons were secured to do the cooking, &c., so that the only duties which devolve upon the students are, purchasing provisions and table work. These not being very arduous, we find ourselves situated more comfortably than was expected. We are to have at various times *soirees*, to which people from the town will be invited, and the boarding hall will be made a place for social entertainment as well as for supplying the wants of the inner man.

This enterprise has been looked upon with interest by presidents and students of other institutions, and its already assured success may lead to the adoption of its plan in other and larger colleges. At any rate it must prove a source of great benefit to this institution, by putting the expense of board at such a low figure that any young man (or woman) who is eager for a college education need not be restrained by pecuniary considerations from attending Middlebury college.

There are at present twenty boarders, all of whom express their satisfaction with the arrangement of the "hall," and are unanimous in their feelings of gratitude to President Hamlin for furnishing them a place which may be properly termed their "college home."

THE halls of Old Starr have just been kalsomined and so fixed up that the whole building presents a much neater, and more attractive, appearance. The students will now take pride in doing their part to keep them in a respectable condition. No *gentleman* will disgrace himself, nor disfigure the walls, by scribbling on them as has been done heretofore. There are, generally a certain few who seem to think no one will ever know they have been to college, unless they register their names on every wall in the college buildings, and mention to what class they belonged. However, we think there are none of that kind here now, and expect to see the walls looking as well at next commencement as they do at present. The only thing that seems to be lacking is lights in the halls. It is really unpleasant to *poke* one's way through them in a dark night, and, perhaps, receive that unpleasant sensation which is suddenly felt when one is calculating for *one* more stair than there actually is; and finally be obliged to hunt several minutes for the key-hole. If no more, it seems as if we might have one light at the first hall to give a fair start before commencing the ascent. We do not wish to find fault, but since so many radical changes are being effected, and new enthusiasm manifested by all concerned, think it well to offer this suggestion.

AMONG other radical changes which have been instituted this year, is a new and improved marking system. The faculty have at last come to the conclusion, arrived at long ago by the students, that the old system possessed a certain degree of unfairness which could not be eliminated without a complete change. They have therefore adopted the standardard of 10 as perfect, instead of 12. The average in each study is obtained by making an aggregate of all the marks received in daily recitations. In this way studies which are recited in only twice a week do not count as much as those which come five times a week, as was the case with the old system. More importance is given to rhetorical exercises than formerly. Not only does the delivery of orations and declamations before the college count in making up the aggregate in this department, but also the rehearsals. This may prove an incentive to students to be more prompt and careful in their rehearsals than they have hitherto been, and hence to be better prepared to perform their parts when they come before the college.

While not advocating any system of marks, we hail this new departure as one in which each student can receive his just deserts, and nothing but partiality can produce unfairness.

THERE seems to be a much greater interest manifested in athletic sports this fall than usual, though not in such a manner as to allow them to occupy too much time. Just at present, pedestrianism seems to take the lead. The game of "Hare and Hounds," which took place last week, seemed to meet with general approval, and another is being planned for some coming Saturday. Better *time* can be made in the next chase, or at least ought to be, since we have a track of one-eighth of a mile now marked out, and a number of students are practicing every day. Bicycling is very common, five handsome bicycles being already on the campus. Base ball seems to lag just at present, but by a little practice, a fair club might be formed. Now that it is late in the season, probably not much will be done in that line before the spring term. We have not so very much started yet, but there seems to be a stroug tendency to make more of athletics than has been done of late, and there is great need of it.

OBITUARY.

THE Rev. Dr. Edwin Francis Hatfield, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, died in Summit, N. J., shortly after midnight yesterday morning.

Dr. Hatfield was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., January 9, 1807. He attended Middlebury College, Vt., from which he was graduated in 1829. For two years he attended the Andover Theological Seminary, but did not complete his course of study there. On May 14, 1832, he was ordained by the United Presbytery of New York, and went at once to St. Louis, where he became the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was a delegate to the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, representing, as he recently said, all of the region west of the Mississippi. After remaining three years in St. Louis he came to this city and was installed as pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church at Ridge and Broom streets, beginning a pastorate in 1835 that lasted twenty-one years. He was chosen a delegate to the then New School branch of the General Assembly in 1846, when he was elected Stated Clerk, a position to which he was re-elected every year until the union of the two branches in 1870, when he was elected to the same office of the joint body, and continued to fill it without interruption until his death. He had a successful pastorate in the Seventh Church, it being at that time one of the largest churches in the denomination, 1,556 being admitted to membership on profession of faith while he was pastor there. In 1850 he received the degree of D. D. from Marietta College. He resigned his pastorate in 1856 and was at once called to the North Presbyterian Church at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first street, it being an offshoot of his former church. Ill-health compelled him to stop preaching in 1863. After a year's rest he became the financial agent of the Union

Theological Seminary, which position he occupied for two years, and in 1870 he again took up this work, continuing in it for three years. Through his agency a large sum of money was raised for the endowment of the seminary.

Besides his poetical work, Dr. Hatfield did a large amount of literary work. His library is filled with rare and interesting works, which he had collected during his life in this city. Among his published works is "Universalism as It Is," published in 1841; "Memoirs of Elihu W. Baldwin, D. D." (1842); "St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope," (1852); "The History of Elizabeth, N. J., (1868), "The Church Hymn-book with Tunes," (1872); "The Chapel Hymn-book," (1872). He also edited "The New York Observer Year-book," for 1871-'73.

After thirty-seven years of service as Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, Dr. Hatfield was chosen its Moderator at Saratoga last May, a position that he honored by his accurate knowledge of all matters pertaining to the body which he ruled; by his prompt decision on all questions submitted to him, and by the kindness and wisdom which he exhibited toward the Southern delegates sent to consider the question of fraternal relations between the two Assemblies North and South.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept.* 22, 1883.

Personals.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Prof. George N. Webber, D. D., for several years professor of Mental and Moral Science in Middlebury College, and at present pastor of the Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y., has been engaged to fill the place in Smith College made vacant by the death of Prof. M. Stuart Phelps.—*Rutland Herald.*

'13. Died at Pittsford, Vt., July 13, 1883, Benjamin Nixon, aged 93.

'29. Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, has been spending several weeks in Vermont. He preached a very able discourse in the Congregational church last Sabbath on "The Eternal Christ."

'29. Died in Summit, N. J., September 21, Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D. (See obituary).

'34. We have just received information of the death of Hon. Charles W. Jewett, which occurred in Niles, Mich., December 20, 1880.

'36. Rev. Samuel M. Wood died at Omro, Wis., July 5.

'37. Sylvanus Bates, for many years a successful teacher in Mason, Ga., died in that place May 28, 1883.

'56. The untimely and almost tragic death of Prof. Moses Marston of the University of Minnesota will produce profound sorrow, not only in the city of his residence, but wherever in America high scholarship coupled with noble character is appreciated and revered. Not only in the educational field but in many walks of life Prof. Marston had made his mark, and as a man and citizen he will be remembered not less than as a conspicuous and and successful teacher. It will be difficult to fill his vacant place in the university, and Minnesota will be fortunate if his successor shall be a man at once as broad, as genial, as progressive and as competent as the one who has passed away.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

'57. Charles W. Seaton has been appointed superintendent of the last census in place of Francis A. Walker, resigned.

'62. Judge L. E. Knapp is taking a trip through the West, intending to visit Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, and return November 1.

'64. Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D. D., of the Rollstone Church, Fitchburgh, Mass., has again begun a series of meetings on Sabbath evenings, called the people's service. The seats are free and the preaching on popular themes. Last Sabbath there was an audience of 600.—*Congregationalist.*

'65. W. A. Tewksbury is now practicing law in Vinton, Ia.

'69. Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, pastor of a congregational church in Rochester, Minn., was called upon to officiate at the funerals of several victims of a cyclone which visited that place last summer: Mr. Bradshaw's church was one of the buildings which suffered from that terrible disaster, having its steeple blown off and being otherwise demolished.

'69. Rev. Homer J. Parker is pastor of a Congregational church in Atlanta, Ga.

'70. Marsh O. Perkins of Windsor was appointed delegate to an educational convention held in St. Louis, but was obliged to decline on account of urgent business.

'70. E. A. Bryan, who represented Castleton in the last legislature, died at that place early in August.

'71. Hon. Walter E. Howard of Fair Haven, has been appointed by the President Consul to Toronto.

'71. J. N. Mallory has accepted the position as principal of Brandon High School, and began his duties there a few weeks since.

'71. E. E Smith has gone to Hartford, Conn. to engage in the insurance business.

'71. G. E. Clark has opened a land and loan office in Plankington, D. T.

'74. H. P. Sheldon, M. D., has removed from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Wakefield, Mass.

'76. W. R. Cray of Minneapolis, spent a few weeks in town in September.

'76. C. G. Farwell is professor of Latin and Greek in the Friends School at Providence, R. I.

'77. Married, in Springfield, Mass., September 27, Mr. C. M. Prynne and Miss Sarah L. Beach.

'77. C. B. Moody has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Barton.

'80. P. A. Griswold is tutor in Washington University at St. Louis, and has fair prospect of soon becoming professor in the same institution.

'81. C. S. Murkland is taking a postgraduate course in Andover Theological Seminary.

'81. M. A. Brooks is stopping in town for a short time.

'82. C. B. Ross has entered the Harvard medical school.

'82. S. J. Preston has returned to his school in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

'82. H. P. Powers has entered the Hartford Theological Seminary.

'82. J. C. Miller is principal of a graded school in Fair Haven.

'83. Frisbie is studying law in Elizabethtown, N. Y.

'83. Hoyt is at his home in Sandgate.

'83. Kellogg is professor of science and elocution at Troy Conference Academy, Poultney.

'83. O'Neill is at the Harvard Medical School.

'83. Palmer has committed matrimony. (See below.)

'83. Rowland has entered Hartford Theological Seminary.

'83. Sheldon has been tutoring the freshmen in algebra.

'83. Severance is assistant teacher in Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester.

'83. Stearns is studying law with Stewart & Wilds of this place.

'84. Knowlton has entered '84 as a regular candidate for the degree of B. S.

'86. Loveland has gone to Williams, Benedict to Amherst, and Thompson has left college with the intention of returning next year.

Communication.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:

THE desire manifested by the "UNDERGRADUATE" from time to time to bring the sons of *Alma Mater* into closer sympathy with their mother and with each other, is an effort in the right direction.

Few of the sons have remained in the neighborhood of the homestead, or within call. Most of them have pushed out into the wide world, and have found work to do and victories to achieve, not often in financial enterprises, but in arduous and beneficent service of some kind.

Did you ever note how many have been eminent as teachers in theological seminaries and other professional schools and colleges, and in the active duties of their various professions? They are found in goodly numbers along the entire list of the alumni.

Some of these it would seem ought to have been found here at the head of our affairs more frequently than has happened.

Such have been earnestly sought we know, on various occasions, but they have almost always found themselves too firmly planted elsewhere to be removed; and so as sometimes happens in the best of families adopted sons have been called to service.

While we cherish with warm affection and

longing desire those of our own kith and kin, let us not forget what we owe to the adopted sons who have wrought for us so earnestly and well.

Allow me without much detail to speak of some of the things done between 1840 and 1866.

As late as 1840 college endowments in this country were a very insignificant affair. This college had next to none. One of the labors which fell upon him who had been called to look after the interests of our *Alma Mater*, was to raise funds for the better equipment and endowment of the college. Young and vigorous and with a few years of experience at the head of another college, the new president orgainized, and largely, I may say, *mainly* by personal labor accomplished this work, so far as it was accomplished. Hundreds of individuals in Vermont and elsewhere were visited and hundreds more were communicated with by correspondence. Dependent upon his salary—a very meagre one—for support, he nevertheless was almost always among the largest subscribers; in several instances giving a thousand dollars and generally not less than half that sum. In one instance a friend who was solicited to do something for the college expressed a preference to make a donation to *him* as needing money more than the college; but he felt constrained to decline the gift, and ten thousand dollars was made a special donation to the college.

This work of raising funds, superadded to the business of instruction and general administration imposed a heavy burden. The toil he endured, the self-denial practiced by himself and his household, all for the sake of college, when other fields of remunerative and agreeable labor were urged upon his acceptance, show how faithfully he adhered to the service he had undertaken and which he consented to regard or to treat as his life work.

Would any of the sons of *Alma Mater* have endured for her or done more? Those who thus labor for our mother, wherever born and nurtured, are entitled to our respect and sympathy and co-operation.

ALUMNUS.

Town and Campus.

Apples and turkeys, we hear, are very scarce.

Prof. Foster has charge of the rhetoricals this year.

Middlebury is co-ed., but as yet not many in the "annex."

Term opened September 13 with most of the students on hand.

During Prof. Brainerd's absence last week, his place in college was filled by his brother, Rev. Chas. Brainerd.

The Freshman class numbers fourteen, three of whom are ladies.

There are two ladies, special students, with the Juniors, and two with the Seniors.

The Sophomores furnished the usual amount of music in the "horning" a short time since.

From the Junior class, Stapleton has been appointed assistant librarian,and Severance monitor.

The Seniors are having lectures in Psychology, with readings from Calderwood, Bain and Porter.

The ladies of the Senior class suddenly disappeared the other day. It is surmised they went on the excursion to Boston.

Mr. Philip Battell recently presented the students of the college boarding-house with some fine water-melons.

Mrs. Geo. C. Chapman gave a "musical" and reception Tuesday evening of last week. A large number were present.

Mrs. E. H. Higley and Miss Mattie Daunis have returned from Germany; Prof. Higley is expected in two or three months.

The annual "harvest" sociable was given by the ladies of the Congo. church at the vestry, Wednesday evening, September 27.

Dr. Hamlin recently delivered a lecture at New Haven, on the subject: "Physical Effects of Alcoholics on the Human System."

The Seniors, Juniors, and a number of young ladies of the village spent a very pleasant evening at Prof. Brainerd's a short time since.

The new County Court House and also the new Town House are progessing finely; the former will be ready for the December term of

court. Both buildings will be ornaments to the place.

Tuesday, October 9, there was an excursion to Boston and one to New York. A large number of the Middlebury people are visiting the "Hub" and "Metropolis" at this time.

The reading room committee consists of C. R. Piper, '84; M. A. Stapleton, '85; Jesse Ellsworth, '86; and John Fletcher, '87. The selection of papers is much better than that made last year.

Bicycling is becoming quite general this year. At present there is no organized club, but undoubtedly there will be soon. Those likely to enter it are Prof. Eaton, MacGowan, Bailey, Dana and Fletcher.

The Fresh's and Soph's have had two "cane-rushes." In the first the Soph's were victorious, but in the second, owing to their greater number of men, the Fresh's succeeded in getting the cane to the fourth floor of Starr Hall. The third contest seems to be impending.

The organization of the new board of editors is as follows: G. E. Lathrop, '84, Editor-in-Chief; C. R. Piper, '84, Personals; E. P. Miller, '84, Town and Campus; F. T. McLeod, '85, Exchanges; Geo. P. McGowan, '85, College Notes and Plunder; M. A. Stapleton, '85, and W. N. Severance, '85, assistants; E. J. Jenks, '85, Business Manager; W. M. Ross, '86, and J. A. Ellsworth, '86, assistants.

A very pleasant occasion was the *soiree* at the new boarding-hall Friday evening. The students and many friends of the college were present and enjoyed a social visit. Refreshments were furnished by the ladies. A very handsome basket of flowers and fruit was sent in by Ex-Gov. Stewart. A few remarks were made by President Hamlin, in which he spoke of the success of the hall and the source from which most of the money for building it was obtained,—Charles and Egbert Starr.

The Freshmen made a complete failure in their horning enterprise. Through some indiscreet member of the class, their plans leaked out, and the Sophomores were ready for them. The Freshmen had taken precaution to hinge the doors on the outside, but the Soph's. proved to be all in one room with inside hinges removed. When the time came, the door swung very well the other way. An unconditional surrender of horns and horse fiddles was made, and the Freshmen permitted to return to their beds with a slight feeling of chagrin.

President Hamlin has been absent the past week attending the great missionary meeting at Detroit. The papers describe him as a man of "wit and humor." The Dr. says he was called upon when the audience was completely tired out, listening to dry reports, and that he *meant* to stir them up with a little nonsense before proceeding with the subject matter. The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says: "By his wit, keenness and thorough knowledge of the subject, he succeeded in keeping the wearied audience in excellent humor, and they applauded him frequently."

Middlebury has had an unusually large number of entertainments at Academy Hall during the past three weeks. The majority of them have been of little consequence. About three hundred were present to hear Minnie Foster as "Madcap," and were well entertained. On the second appearance of this troupe, they presented "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The piece was very poorly played. There seemed to be a complete absence of any feeling in the most solemn parts. Madam Fry's concert was very good, but drew a small audience. Undoubtedly the hall will be crowded Monday evening to hear the wit of the renowned Eli Perkins.

Tuesday, as the excursionists were gathering at the depot, a terrible accident came near taking place. A high-spirited horse stood near the platform, hitched to a buggy in which sat a gentleman and lady. A sudden rush of the crowd frightened the animal, and he became so frantic that he must have demolished wagon and contents, and torn through the assembling crowd, had not our Editor-in-Chief grasped the bridal and held the horse with his sinewy arm, just as the wagon was on the point of over-turning. We knew that our chief was *bold*, but had no idea he would run so great a risk of his own life to prevent an accident to his fellow man.

The annual vacation for college hunt was October 4 and 5, but for various reasons the hunt was made a game of "Hare and Hounds." The hares had six minutes the start, and the privilege of commencing to leave scent at any point *within* the campus enclosure. The goal to be passed was the "Stowell" place in South Cornwall. The hares started in a north-westerly direction, gradually bearing to the south, passing through "Hell Hollow," and over all the wooded hills from that point to the goal. As a general

thing the scent was quite easily followed, but in several places it was so indistinct that the hounds were hindered from five to ten minutes. At the "Stowell" place, all but the lagging ones were refreshed by a bountiful supply of rich milk furnished by Col. Tracy. The distance was estimated to be sixteen miles. Prof. Eaton kindly kept a record of the time, which we give:

Hares started at	2.07
Hounds "	2.13
" found the scent at	2-15
1st hare (Ellsworth) arrived	4.51
2d hare (Barton)	4 55
McHugh	5.15
Miller	5.16
Tracy	5.17
Winchester	5.36
Churchill	5.38
McLeod	5.38
Severance	5.52

Bailey, Clark, Fletcher, Jones, Langworthy, Lathrop and Zelie did not go around the goal.

The supper took place at the Pierce House in the evening. John Stapleton was present and chosen toast-master. Toasts were responded to by one member of each class,—the hares, the hounds who rounded the goal, and the hounds who fell by the wayside. All adjourned at an early hour in consequence of tired limbs.

WEDDING AT NEW HAVEN.—A most charming social event was the wedding on Tuesday afternoon, September 25, of Mr. Chas. B. F. Palmer and Miss Ella Grace Hinman. The house of the bride's father was crowded with friends and relatives of the contracting parties from New Haven, Middlebury, Vergennes, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte and other places, among whom were the aged grandmothers of the bride and bridegroom, one being over 90, the other over 80 years of age. The rooms were pleasantly decorated with choice flowers and festooned with evergreen. At precisely three o'clock, while the wedding march was played by Miss Abbie W. Kent, the bridal pair entered the parlor, escorted by Mr. Jesse Stearns and Mr. E. F. Preston, ushers, and the marriage ceremony was rendered by Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., president of Middlebury College. The newly wedded pair were cordially congratulated by all present, and after refreshments had been handsomely served, left to take the train for St. Albans, Montreal and Chicago. They will also visit friends at Whitewater, Wis., and other points in the West. Mr. Palmer is a young man of much ability and promise, graduated from Middlebury college in the class of 1883, and was official reporter of the Vermont Senate at the session of 1882. His fair bride is well and favorably known in social circles, and both enter upon their new relation with the hearty good wishes of all their acquaintances.

A large extension table was crowded with costly and handsome presents, which were greatly admired. Among them were a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of the bridegroom's parents, to the bride, a sewing machine, a silver salver, a tea set of handsomely decorated porcelain, 44 pieces, silver table spoons, berry spoons, butter dish, goclet, two dozen silver knives, two cases nut picks, two pickle dishes, hand-painted toilet set in satin, vases, large glass sauce dish and a dozen small sauce dishes, elegant fruit dish from Mr. Palmer's "Chi Psi" brethren, six of whom were present, silver card receiver, cake dishes, flower stands, silver tea-spoons, sugar spoons, articles of embroidery, a handsome fur-trimmed sacque, a hand-painted tamborine with easel, painted placque, linen, rugs, a large willow work basket and many other articles too numerous to mention.—*Rutland Herald.*

College Notes.

Political Economy is a very popular elective at Harvard.

Oberlin is to have a conservatory that will cost $50,000.

Dr. Chamberlin has resigned the presidency of Bowdoin college.

Yale expects to occupy its new physical laboratory at the opening of the college year.

It is expected that daily papers will be published this year at Dartmouth and Amherst.

Carleton college of Minnesota has received a donation of $12,000 from Mr. E. N. Williams.

Oxford University authorities are thinking of abolishing the wearing of gowns on the street.—*Badger.*

W. G. Seelye, son of President Seelye of Amherst, has been appointed professor of Greek in Iowa college.

The whole number of students in the collegiate departments of our colleges in the United States is over thirty-two thousand.

In accordance with the will of the late Lewis Morgan, $100,000 will go to Rochester University, to be used for the education of women.

Texas stands at the head in regard to the endowment of its University. It has an endowment of $5,250,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land.

Prof. Aughey of the Nebraska University has lately been convicted of forgery to the amount of $5,000. It is thought he is not of sound mind.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is busily preparing a series of lectures on literature, to be delivered before the Senior class of Princeton college. It is a part of the plan of Princeton to invite specialists in every department of knowledge to supplement the regular courses of instruction.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon Senator Bayard by Yale, Dartmouth, and Harvard. While in this instance worthily given, it is, nevertheless, a fact that degrees *honoris causa* are becoming too common. Mr. Bayard's chances of the democratic nomination in 1884 are good.—*Cap and Gown.*

In colonial times absence from prayers nt Harvard was punished by a fine of 2d.; absence from public worship by a fine of 9d.; tardiness, 2d.; for going to church before the ringing of the bell, 6d.; for "profane cursing," a fine of 2s. 6d.; for playing cards, 2s. 6d; lying, 1s. 6d.; sending for beer, 6d.; fetching beer, 1s. 6d.; for going into the college yard without the proper garb, 9d.

The corner stone of the Chicago Manual Training school was laid Monday, September 24. The enterprise is being projected by the Commercial Club of Chicago, which has raised $100,000 towards the establishment of the school. The course of instruction is designed to cover a period of three years. The building is to be one hundred and seventy feet long and fifty feet deep and will be thoroughly equipped for the purpose it is designed. The building will cost $40,000 and will be ready for occupancy about January 1, 1884.

Charles Kendall Adams, professor of History at Ann Arbor, was elected Chancellor of the Nebraska State University by the Board of Regents. Mr. Adams is recommended in the highest terms by President White of Cornell, Gillman of Johns Hopkins and Angell of Ann Arbor. He was offered the presidency of Cornell during President White's absence in Europe, but declined it on account of its temporary nature. He is a prominent figure in historical literature.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, for forty years edited by Professor Park of Andover, and perhaps the most scholarly theological quarterly of the country, has just been transferred from Andover to Oberlin and will be edited and published from this point. It will be under the editorial control of Professors G. Frederick Wright, Judson Smith and W. G. Ballantine, with the co-operation of President J. H. Fairchild and other professors here, Prof. E. A. Park of Andover, and other able men from abroad. Mr. E. J. Goodrich is publisher and proprietor. The first number of the new series will appear in January. Price, $3.00 a year; 80 cents a single number. The Oberlin Review, which began to take form at the Jubilee last summer, it is understood, will be united with the Bibliotheca.—*Oberlin Review.*

Sporting.

"Hare and Hounds," instead of "College Hunt."

Dr. Halsey has just joined us with a 56 inch full nickel plated Expert Columbia.

BICYCLING.—At the Springfield meet, the twenty-mile horse-bicycle race, between Bertie Le Franc with ten horses, and John S. Prince, H. W. Higham, W. J. Morgan and John Keene with bicycles, was won by the bicyclists. Time, 1 hour, 2 miuntes, 9 2-5 seconds.

The faculty as well as the students are becoming very much interested in this sport this year. An eight lap track has been laid off on the campus. Mr. Hammond has very kindly allowed the students to use his half-mile track, just outside the village.—The best time made is one-half mile. Time, 1 minute, 37 3-4 seconds.—One of our number took the bicycle race at Vergennes.

Exchanges.

The *Madisonenses* appears in a new and attractive covers, all it wants now is something new and original within and it will make a first-class paper.

We admire the style in which the *Lehigh Burr* appears this year, and the appropriateness of the opening editorial—Subscriptions. The pap which college editors generally prepare for their readers, upon assuming the duties of their office is of so sickish a nature that we experience

a feeling of relief in taking up the Burr. May you ever be as pointed as your name indicates.

We opened the *Universety Cynic* expecting to see a cross d——l with a sneer and a leer; but insted of a Diogenes we found only a Moses *i. e.*, in respect to meekness.

In looking over the commencement number of the *Bates Student* we notice that the coeds of '83 carried off the honors—Miss Ellen R. Little being Valedictorian and Miss S. Emma Bickford Salutatorian.

The *Nelsonian* from New Zeland comes to us with the odor of a foreign land. Its opening article "A Ramble through Tonpo" is exceedingly interesting and well written. The names of the places which the rambler visited, such as Kotomahana, Opepe, Warkato, Orakeikoraka, etc., sound to us strange. If you think gentlemen you will have occasion to use many such words in the future please send along with your next a pronouncing dictionary.

The *Badger* and *University Press* are both before us. Wisconsin repeats the fable of the dog and the shadow. Instead of aiming at one first-class weekly or a bi-monthly, they crowd out two papers a *week* and hence of necessity they are very *weak*. The *Badger* as much as admits it in the close of his opening editorial for he says, with the prospects of a bright future befare us we submit this issue *gotten up in haste*, to our friends old and new, hoping, etc. Is not this the secret of the character of the papers, "gotten up in haste." The college student will invariabiy read a neat orderly well printed paper before a loose and wretchedly printed sheet or even a magazine.

Exchanges—Bates Student, The Wheel, The Badger, Rockford Seminary Magazine, Hamilton Lit., University Quarterly, Hesperian Student, Volante, The Sunbeam, Oberlin Review, Nelsonian, University Press, Literary Gazette, University Cynic, Vassar Miscellany, Lehigh Burr, Michigan Argonaut, Madisonensis, The Adelphian, Phillipian, Syracusean, Musical Record and The Varsity.

Plunder.

Sheet music—snoring.

What is the difference between a lawn sprinkler and a Chinaman? One keeps the lawn wet, and the other keeps the *laun-dry*.—*Ex.*

Professor—"What is secant I!" Student (meditatively)—"I can't see."—*Ex.*

Prof. Examination papers one short—"Has any one two copies?" Student looks bewildered.

Professor in Physics—"What is Boyle's law?" Student (with a carbuncle)—"To break out in the most inconvenient place."—*Ex.*

A timid Freshman—"Mr. President, I rise for information." A bold Soph—"Glad to hear it, sir; nobody needs it more."—*Ex.*

A lady and gentleman accidentally touched each other's feet under the table. "Secret toe-leg-raphy" said she. "Communion of soles," said he.—*Ex*—

Professor (looking at his watch)—"As we have a few minutes, I shall be glad to answer any question that any one may wish to ask." Student—"What time is it, please?"

Pat had been engaged to kill a turtle for a neighbor, and proceeded immediately to cut off its head. Pat's attention was called to the fact that the turtle still crawled about, though it had been decapitated, and he exclaimed: "Shure the baste is entirely dead, only he is not yet conscious of it."

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He wrote a crib upon a cuff
Of much diminished size.
But when he felt a little bored,
And yawned with arms extended,
This wise man gave himself away,
And straightway was suspended.—*Ex.*

Professor Blackie once chalked on his notice-board in college: "The Professor is unable to meet his classes to-morrow." A waggish student removed the "c," leaving "lasses." When the Professor returned, he noticed the new rendering. Equal to the occasion, the Professor quietly rubbed out the "l" and joined in the hearty laugh of the "asses."

Last week Prof. H. endeavored to illustrate the obscurity with which some of the Germans write, by saying that a man one day called on the author of a Greek book, which he was reading, and modestly asked him the meaning of a certain sentence, to which the author made reply: "Only the *Lord* and *myself* knew what that meant when I wrote it, and it has been so long written now, that only the *Lord* knows."

PROBLEMATIC.—A couple of darkies were seated on the steps of a store on Baldwin St.,

Elmira, where was displayed a large quantity of watermelons, when one said: "Sambo, what would be de conseqences if we should pluck one ob dem milions an' retire to de bed ob de ole canal to test de quality ob de core?" "I isn't wersed in de law, but you tak de milion an' walk off wid it under yo' coat-tail, meantime I'll go 'rou' de cawner an' study on de konsequences."

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FOR MEN IS

WARRANTED TO CURE Or Money Refunded, the following diseases without medicine:—Pain in the back, hips, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago. general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys. spinal diseases, torpid liver. gout, seminal emissions, impotency. asthma. heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, erysipelas, indigestion,hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, dumb ague, etc.

When any debil ty of the generative organs occurs, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting weakness, and all those diseases of a personal nature, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts, must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance.

TO THE LADIES: If you are afflicted with lame back weakness of the spine. falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, chronic inflamation and ulceration of the womb. incidental hemorrhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irregular menstruation. barrenness. and change of life, this is the best appliance and curative agent known.

For a'l forms of female difficulties it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization

Price of either Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10, sent by express C. O. D,, and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering send measure of waist, and size of shoe. Remittance can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

The Magneton Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the under clothing, (not next to the body like the many galvanic and electric humbugs advertised so extensively). and should be taken off at night. They hold their power forever, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

THE MAGNETION APPLIANCE CO.,

218 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our other Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet when they are worn, or money refunded.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from pecnliar speeies of small White Shark, caugbt in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, thnt the remedy wa offieially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY.

It has performed a miracle in my case,
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefitted.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
My hearing is much benefitted.
I have received untold benefit.
My hearing is improving.
It is giving good satisfaction-
Have been greatly benefitted, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review,

☞To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by registered letter.

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HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
7 Dey St., N. Y.

TO PRESERVE THE HEALTH

Use the Magneton Appliance Co.'s

Magnetic Lung Protector!

PRICE ONLY $5.00.

They are priceless to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children with weak lungs; no case of pneumonia or croup is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure heart difficulties, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, throat troubles, diphtheria, catarrh, aud all kindred diseases. Will wear any service for three years. Are worn over the under-elothing.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest aud best of both sexes. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands, have resulted in the Magnetic Lung Protector, affording cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no drugging of the system, and with the continuous stream of magnetism permeating through the afflicted organs, must restore them to a healthy action. We place our price for this Appliance at less than one-twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we especially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried drugging their stomachs without effect.

HOW TO OBTAIN This Appliance. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors. enclosing the price, in letter at our risk, and they will be sent to you by mail, post paid.

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